

Intimation.

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OFTHE MOST
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TIME AND
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CABINETSWith nests of
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THE DRAGON FLAG.

The Welsh members of Parliament lately resolved that their Chairman should wear on the Prime Minister, supported by Sir David Brynmor Jones and Sir Herbert Roberts, to urge that the national emblem of Wales should be introduced among the quarters of the Royal Standard. Mr. Asquith is said to have listened kindly. Reason asks, Why not? Room can be made for it without any loss even with advantage, by withdrawing one set of English lions. But reason is not much considered in these matters at the outset. Sentiment outweighs it, and on the first impulse many good people will object to a change in the familiar blue and white. But they may be brought round in no long time if the new device be picturesque and interesting. Both conditions are fulfilled by a red dragon rampant. It is a monster of the slime primordial. Our conception of its appearance is not hampered by facts of any sort. So long as the creature looks tremendous its reason does not matter. And the Celtic imagination may be trusted to do it justice in this respect. The only fear is that a red dragon rampant may be so terrible that dull Englishmen will laugh.

There is no particular reason to disbelieve that Cadwallader, the epic hero of Wales, carried a dragon flag—if he ever existed. But that he introduced it is not likely. Poetic legend does not countenance the assertion, and historic evidence there is none. Merlin's earliest feat was the detection of a red and a white dragon fighting to the death under the foundations of Uther's Castle; he intervened and routed the Saxons champion, thus preparing the way for Arthur's victories. But it would seem that Uther was styled Pendragon before this mystic episode—his great son was the second holder of the title; suggesting that the flag had long been recognised. Tennyson represents the good King with a golden dragon clinging to his crown, withholding down his robe, creeping up his chair, and wandering "through knots and folds and loops, innumerable." This picture recalls the Chinese school of art. But there is a grave mistake—Arthur's dragons must have been red, for they were opposed to the golden variety, pretending to Wessex. Upon the other hand, red would have been insignificant on royal robes of crimson. Tennyson claimed poetic licence for his embroidery.

The proper colour of the ground was shown perhaps, at Bosworth, the last time the dragon flag was displayed in battle. We are told that Richmond flew it by right of his descent from Cadwallader, a red dragon on a field of white and green silk. After the victory another Pursuivant was added to the Herald's College, and we have Rouge Dragon to this day. It must be noted, however, that the great Glendower hoisted a golden dragon on a white ground when he raised the standard of Welsh revolt; and he also claimed descent from Cadwallader. It is certain, nevertheless, that the Welsh monster was red. All the Tudors bore it on State occasions as their family device; it was carried at the funeral of the last of them, Elizabeth.

But two of our English Kings have used the red dragon flag without reference to Wales. When Richard I. attacked Messina he ordered this "terrible standard to be unfurled and borne in front." The chronicler does not explain why it was specially terrible, but perhaps a remark of Matthew Paris throws light upon the point. For Henry III. raised it again at Lewes, "an ensign of red surcoat embroidered with gold, the tongue of the dragon appearing as though continually in motion, and the eyes of sapphires." Matthew adds that it was understood to signify No quarter.

But England had its own dragon flag, famous for ages. If there is any legend extant telling how or when the Kings of Wessex adopted the golden dragon as their emblem I do not recall it. But none is required. The Northern races were possessed with a fancy for dragons. It is scarcely an exaggeration to say they had no other motive for ornamental work of any kind—embroidery, sculpture, jewels, and engraving. That it should be applied to a flag was natural.

One often reads that the golden dragon of Wessex was flown for the last time at Hastings. This is not strictly true, for David of Scotland unfurled it at the Battle of the Standard, 1138, in right of his grandmother, St. Margaret, as we are expressly told. But the flag which William sent to the Pope as a trophy represented "a man fighting, all beset with gold and precious stones." This would be Harold's own banner, apparently. But the golden dragon of Wessex was paraded on Midsummer Day for many centuries along the High-street of Burford, in the Cotswolds during that mysterious commemoration which is a standing perplexity for archaeologists. It, at least, knew nothing of it except the most interesting fact, and the great importance attached to it by the country people. The ceremonies were performed for the last time, I believe, in the middle of the eighteenth century.

—FREDERICK BOYLE in *Pall Mall Gazette*.

FOR SALE

GRACA & CO.
27, DES VOUX ROAD.

ASIATIC POSTAGE STAMPS

and

VIEW POST CARDS.

Stamps in Sets, Packets, Bags and Single.

Assortment of Stamps and Post Card Albums.

Postage Stamp Catalogues for 1910.

Stock Books, Duplicate Pocket Books.

Transparent Envelopes.

Tweezers, Magnifying Glasses, Perforation Gears.

Novels, Books for children and household use.

Toy Books, Religious Pictures, Religious Medals, Statuettes, Flower Seeds.

Relief Maps and Scrap Albums.

MANILA CIGAR AND CIGARETTES.

Inspection invited.

Hongkong, 10th January, 1910.

Intimations.

SAINT-RAPHAEL

TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE

Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of Anemia, Debility and Convalescence, to young women, children and the aged. Invaluable in hot climates.

DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bottle of genuine VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL bears, in addition to the registered trademark:

(1) The WARRANTY STAMP OF THE UNION DES FABRICANTS.

(2) A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.

CLETEAS is a MELISSA and MINT cordial which surpasses all others by its purity and faultless preparation. To be taken on a lump of sugar.

COMPAGNIE DU VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL, Valence (Drôme-France).

71, 93, 115, 137, 159, 181, 203, 225, 247, 269, 291, 313, 335, 357, 379, 401, 423, 445, 467, 489, 511, 533, 555, 577, 599, 621, 643, 665, 687, 709, 731, 753, 775, 797, 819, 841, 863, 885, 907, 929, 951, 973, 995.

BANK HOLIDAY.

IN accordance with Ordinance No. 6 of 1875, the EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED for the Transaction of Public Business on MONDAY, 1st August.

Hongkong, 26th July, 1910.

F. BLACKHEAD & Co.,

SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS

COAL AND PROVISION MERCHANTS, NAVAL CONTRACTORS

AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS.

GROUND FLOOR,

ST. GEORGE'S BUILDING,

HONGKONG.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

HARTMANN'S RAHTJEN'S GENUINE

COMPOSITION RED HAND

BRAND, HARTMANN'S GREY PAINT

DAILIES PATENT MOTOR

LAUNCHES,

&c., &c., &c.

Sole Agents for

FERGUSON'S SPECIAL ORBAN

and

P. & O. SPECIAL LIQUOR BOOCH

WHISKY, &c.

EVERY KIND OF

SHIPS STORES AND REQUISITES

ALWAYS IN STOCK

AT

REASONABLE PRICES.

In Cases of 375 lbs. net \$5.50 per Case

or Factory.

In Bags of 50 lbs. net \$3.45 per Bag

or Factory.

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,

General Managers.

Hongkong, 10th August, 1910.

Public Company

HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO

STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE EIGHTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY

HALF YEARLY MEETING OF

SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be

held at the Office of the Company, Hotel

Mansions, on TUESDAY, the 9th August, at

12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of receiving a

Report of the Directors, together with a State-

ment of Accounts, declaring a Dividend, con-

firming the appointment of Directors; and

electing Directors and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be

CLOSED from the 26th July to 9th

August, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

JOHN ARNOLD,

Acting Secretary.

Hongkong, 12th July, 1910.

Auction.

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.

PUBLIC AUCTION,

MR. GEO. P. LAMBERT has received

instructions to sell by

PUBLIC AUCTION,

THURSDAY,

the 11th day of August, 1910, at 2 o'clock in

the afternoon, at his Sale Room in

Duddell Street, Victoria,

Hongkong,

THE FOLLOWING

VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY,

situate at Victoria aforesaid, viz.:

ALL THAT PIECE or PARCELS OF

GROUND situate at Victoria aforesaid

situated in the Land Office as INLAND LOT

No. 107 Together with the messuages thereon

known as Nos. 41, 43, 45 and 47, Holly-

wood Road and Nos. 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58,

60 and 62, Lyndhurst Terrace. Area 5,544

square feet. Term 999 years from 8th May,

1872. Annual Crown rent \$19.

The Purchaser of the property can obtain an

advance on Mortgage thereof to the extent of

\$50,000 on application to Messrs. Johnson,

Stokes and Master, the Vendor's Solicitors.

For further particulars and conditions of

sale, apply to

Messrs. JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER,

Princes' Buildings, Ice House Street,

Solicitors for the Vendor,

or to

Mr. GEO. P. LAMBERT,

The Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 11th July, 1910.

CHEONG HING

HAS ALWAYS ON HAND

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

CURIOS, PORCELAIN, JADESTONE

AND

SILK EMBROIDERIES.

Inspection Solicited.

No. 77, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 12th July, 1910.

KWONG FUNG YUEN,

HEAD OFFICE—No. 83, Des Vaux Road West

TIMBER YARDS—Kennedy Town.

TIMBER MERCHANTS,

SAW MILL OWNERS,

AND

GENERAL CONTRACTORS

TO

H.B.M. Naval and Military

Authorities.

HAVE always on hand large stock of

Animation.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1842.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

WATSON'S
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VERY OLD LIQUEUR

SCOTCH
WHISKYA Blend of the Finest Pure Malt
Whiskies distilled in Scotland

GENUINE AGE

FINE MELLOW
FLAVOUR.

Robert Porter & Co.'s

BULL DOG
BRANDGUINNESS' STOUT
in PINTS and SPLITS.A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 7th July, 1910.

NOTICE.

A communication intended for publication in "THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" should be addressed to The Editor, 1, Ice House Road, and should be accompanied by the Writer's Name and Address.

Ordinary business communications should be addressed to The Manager.

The Editor will not undertake to be responsible for any rejected MS., nor to return any Contribution.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES (IN ADVANCE)

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Single Copies, Daily, ten cents. Weekly, twenty-five cents (for cash only).

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score. It followed, also, that new roads had to be constructed and waterways spanned by bridges. In this connection, the Government are deserving of every praise, for the amount of work accomplished has been enormous. Sound roads now run where before were bridle-paths; and fair bridges span the water-courses that hitherto had to be crossed by stepping stones or rotten timber. The advent of the Railway scheme, too, gave a decided impetus to all this work of general development. But over and above all these, one very important accomplishment of the Government—no less important because it is not superficially apparent—has been the settlement upon a sound basis of the administrative machinery. When the New Territory was taken over the British met with nothing but distrust and hostility on every side. Their efforts towards rectification of existing land tenure abuses were regarded as vexatious. Their endeavours to secure the co-operation of the headmen in the villages were looked upon with suspicion. When arbitrary action was necessary, it met with direct opposition. Happily, all that is now changed, due in great measure to the conciliatory methods and patient consideration exercised by the British officials in dealing with the many delicate and intricate matters requiring to be dealt with when any country passes under a new administration. The new land laws are recognised as equitable, the sincerity of the Government is no longer doubted, the villages have to a great extent a system of independent local control, and security to life and property has replaced robbery and blackmail. Even had the Railway never come to hasten matters, the progress made would still have been remarkable. The advent of the Railway, it may well be supposed, will do more than all else in helping to develop the New Territory still further. Already the cheap building sites obtainable in the near neighbourhood of Kowloon have led to the rise of many industries hitherto unknown in Hongkong and one only requires to pay a visit to the Shamshuipo district and note the rapidity with which new buildings are proceeding to spring up to realise the vast possibilities lying before the New Territory. Not so many years ago, it was a common thing to hear said, that Hongkong had nothing but her shipping and her harbour to depend upon. That day has passed away forever; and if the industries of the Colony go on increasing and multiplying in the same ratio as they have done within the past few years, the time is not far distant when Hongkong will count upon those same local industries as one of the most valuable assets in her trade life. There is in the New Territory a vast area of cheap land available for almost any purpose, nor is the Government likely to be slow to afford every facility possible, in order to accelerate the development of the country and attract capital to the Colony. Hitherto, those who have acquired land for industrial purposes in the New Territory have been practically compelled to keep close to the sea for the sake of easy transport. In the case of minor industries at least, the advent of the Kowloon-Canton Railway should change all this. Just as in European and other countries, we see new industries and new townships springing up, along the railway routes, so here we may well expect that something of the same sort—consonant of course with the nature of the route traversed—will come to pass in future years. The possibilities of the New Territory as a health resort have been dwelt upon on a previous occasion in these columns. Whether or no a sanatorium should ever crown the heights of Tai-mo-shan, it is quite within the bounds of reasonableness to foretell that many country residences will spring up along the railway route, which traverses in great part a country that for beauty and variety of scenery leaves little to be desired.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

It has been reported to the Police that three people are missing from the Colony—a boy, girl and a woman.

The steamer *Sun Lee* left Manila for Hongkong on Thursday for the purpose of going in dock for an overhauling and to install a new set of boilers.

One hundred and eighty undesirable arrived in the Colony from Dutch East Indies on board the s.s. *Tijpanas* this morning. They are to be sent back to their native places.

Five stowaways were sentenced to one month's hard labour each at the Magistracy this morning for stowing away on board the s.s. *Lainang* from Singapore to Hongkong.

Three months' hard labour and four hours' stocks was awarded a native at the Magistracy this morning for stealing a gold watch and chain with gold coins attached.

The silk for New York shipped by s.s. *Bullerphen*, which sailed from Hongkong on the 19th June, was delivered in New York on 13th inst., occupying 25 days only in transit.

The official plague return gives two Chinese cases to-day. One terminated fatally, and is reported as having occurred at the Sai Lung vegetable stall at the old Western Market. The other case is from No. 71, Wanchai Road.

The Opium Tax.

SEIZURE OF HONGKONG CARGO.

FLAGRANT BREACH OF CHEFOO CONVENTION.

The latest development in the matter of the illegal taxation on foreign raw opium under the Prepared Opium Licence Regulations, promulgated by the Viceroy of Canton, is a case which is reported from Swatow of the seizure of opium shipped from Hongkong to that port on account of native purchasers there. At first the illegal import levied under the regulations was made applicable to Canton only, but encouraged by the pusillanimity of British officials in permitting a continuance of the violation of the solemn international compact, in spite of the protest of the British *Chargé d'Affaires* at Peking and the admission of the Liang Kwang Viceroy, H.F. Yuan Shu-tsun extended the operation of the vexatious and illegal regulations to Swatow whereby the Provincial censors of Kwangtung would be further enriched and incidentally, the licence monopolists feather their nests to the tune of several lakhs of dollars annually, if the collection of the licence fees be permitted to go merrily along as it has been now for nearly two months.

The facts of the case are that opium was bought in Hongkong for shipment to the Treaty port of Swatow. All the requirements of the Chefoo Convention for the export of the opium to its destination were strictly complied with and the drug was covered by the certificate provided for by the Convention which should render the opium immune while in transit to China. Arriving at the Kaitung Likin Station near Swatow payment was exacted of the further illegal tax, which had been recently extended from Canton. Upon the owner's refusal to pay the tax the opium was impounded under the Chefoo Convention the drug was seized. Protested by the owner against the unlawful seizure by the *likin* authorities were wholly ineffectual.

In order that our readers may better appreciate the indefensible position of the Chinese authorities we quote textually the provisions of the Treaty applying to the case in question. The Articles are as follows:—

3.—It is agreed that the aforesaid import (300 taels per chest of 100 catties) and *likin* duties having been paid, the owner shall be allowed to have the opium repacked in bond under the supervision of the Customs, and put into packages of such assorted sizes as he may select from such sizes as shall have been agreed upon by the Customs authorities and British Consul at the port of entry.

The Customs shall, then, if required, issue gratuitously to the owner a transit certificate for each such package, or one for any number of packages, at option of the owner.

Such certificate shall free the opium to which it applies from the imposition of any further tax or duty whilst in transport in the interior, provided that the packages have not been opened, and that the customs seals, marks, and numbers on the packages have not been effaced or tampered with.

Such certificate shall have validity only in the hands of Chinese subjects, and shall not entitle foreigners to convey or accompany any opium in which they may be interested into the interior.

4.—It is agreed that the Regulations under which the said certificates are to be issued shall be the same for all ports, and that the form shall be as follows:—

"Opium Transit Certificate."

"This is to certify that tariff and *likin* duties at the rate of—taels per chest of 100 catties have been paid on the opium marked and numbered as under; and that, in conformity with the Additional Article signed at London the 18th July, 1855, and appended to the Agreement between Great Britain and China signed at Chefoo the 13th September, 1855, and approved by the Imperial Decree printed on the back thereof, the production of this certificate will exempt the opium to which it refers, wherever it may be found, from the imposition of any further tax or duty whatsoever provided that the packages are unbroken, and the Customs seals, marks, and numbers have not been effaced or tampered with.

Mark, No. co p. kages.

Port of entry, Date

Signature of Commissioner of Customs.

5.—The Chinese Government undertakes that when the packages shall have been opened at the place of consumption, the opium shall not be subjected to any tax or contribution direct or in indirect, other than or in excess of such tax or contribution as is or may hereafter be levied on native opium.

Apologists for Viceroy Yuan have been noted to remark that, in framing and putting into force the Prepared Opium Regulations of the 7th June last, His Excellency did not in effect violate the letter of the Treaty if he did its spirit. In the Swatow seizure the breach of the Convention is a grossly flagrant one, inasmuch as the very letter of the Treaty is openly and unqualifiedly defied by the *likin* officials at Swatow acting directly under the instructions emanating from the viceregal yamen at the Kou-her capital.

In conversation to-day with an authority on the opium trade in Hongkong, our representative gathered that a very bad impression is steadily gaining on British merchants here as to their utter helplessness in every case wherein their interests are stake and in which international relations are brought into play so as to secure any redress of their grievances. In the present instance, the Provincial authorities have not themselves up in open defiance of the rights of Great Britain—rights which are admitted by Imperial authorities to have been infringed by the Provincial Government. Yet, in spite of the instructions from Peking, British interests are ridden over

rough and with impunity because the Viceroy can afford to regard contemptuously British representations and treat the arguments of the Minister Plenipotentiary with ironical derision.

As usual the assistance of the General Committee of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce has been invoked at regards the outrageous seizure of the opium at the Swatow Kaitung Station, and we understand that that body has addressed a telegraphic protest to Mr. Max Muller at Peking. Hongkong merchants have little hope of securing any betterment of a position that is well-nigh-become intolerable.

SOENGKI RAMPAH CO.

ANOTHER HONGKONG FLOTATION.

The Soengki Rampah Rubber Co. has been registered in Hongkong. The Company has been formed to acquire as from 1st August, 1910, the Soengki Rampah Estate, Sumatra, situated in the Badagai district with the railway running through part of the property. The capital is £60,000 in £1 shares of which 50,000 have been issued by paid up and privately subscribed. There are about 800 acres of rubber under cultivation and arrangements have been made to plant up another 200 acres this year, the jungle on which has already been felled. It is not proposed to plant up more than the 2,000 acres at present, but it has been estimated that the uncultivated balance of the issued capital, viz., £10,000 would be sufficient to bring the whole estate into bearing.

A QUESTION OF INSTALMENTS.

APPLICATION REFUSED BY THE PUISNE JUDGE.

Before Mr. Justice Hazelard, Acting Puisne Judge, in the Summary Court this morning, Messrs. Lane, Crawford and Company sued C. F. Forbes to recover the sum of \$1, being amount of balance due for goods sold and delivered. Mr. W. E. L. Sheehan, of Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon, appeared for the plaintiffs and Mr. J. H. Gardiner represented the defendant.

Mr. Gardiner consented to judgment and asked for an order for instalments.

Mr. Sheehan objected and asked for an order that the judgment be executed at once.

Mr. Gardiner said that the Attorney-General would not consent.

Mr. Sheehan submitted that he was entitled to immediate execution of judgment.

His Lordship—What's his salary?

Mr. Gardiner—\$300.

His Lordship—Then I won't make any order.

Mr. Gardiner—There's another judgment against the defendant.

His Lordship declined to grant the defendant's application and entered judgment for the plaintiffs with costs.

CANTON DAY BY DAY.

SOVEREIGNTY OVER COLOWAN.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Canton, 28th July, 1910.

A telegram received from Peking states that, with reference to the recent affair at Colowan, at a conference with the State Ministers, the Prince Regent greatly regretted that China had lost her sovereign rights in the case.

WAIWUPO APPOINTMENTS.

An Imperial Decree dated the 26th instant was issued in which H. E. Liang Tso Yen, president of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, has been permitted to resign, and Mr. E. Chow Ka Lai has been appointed president of the Waiwupo in place of H. E. Liang. In the same Decree, H. E. Hu Wei to has been appointed Senior Vice-President and H. E. Tsai Yulin Junior Vice-President of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

CHEAP RICE.

The prices realised from the distribution of cheap rice in Canton on the 25th instant were as follows:—Eastern Shed, \$3,783.40; Western Shed, \$4,745.16; Hoan Shed, \$1,479.94 and Wongshe Shed, \$1,142.87. In addition to the above figures about \$13,191 worth of rice was sold to the villagers who came to Canton to obtain their supplies.

CHINESE WIZARDRY.

CHUNG LING SOO'S NEW MAGICAL FEAT AT THE HIPPODROME.

The engagement at the Hippodrome of the famous conjurer, Chung Ling Soo, will certainly prove a record success.

Chung Ling Soo's way of knotting two purple handkerchiefs to a pink one is refreshingly different from everybody else's way—and much quicker. The purple handkerchiefs dangle from a couple of sticks on one side of the stage and the pink handkerchief is in a decanter, corked down, on the other. Chung Ling Soo just fires a revolver at nothing in particular, and the thing's done the knots are tied.

In the event of his ever being stranded on a desert island, with nothing to eat and no one to speak to, Chung Ling Soo's conjuring trick—a new one in his repertoire of magic—ought to come in particularly handy. He fills a cauldron with water, boils the contents over a fire and throws into the water a number of rag animals, resembling those that Mr. P. Palmer, of the "Follies," was wont to put to sudden death in the potted version of "The Whip."

Then, when the water is quite boiled, he produces from it a sample of every feathered inhabitant of the farmyard all alive and fluttering, and looking none the worse for being treated as breakfast eggs. As if this were not wonderful enough, he makes a final grab at this strange stuff, like one making a "lucky dip" into a tub of sawdust, and lifts from the "acum" of the boiling broth "a beautiful Chinese maiden."

A GARNISHEE QUESTION.

CHINESE BANK SUED BY OFFICIAL RECEIVER.

Before the Chief Justice, Sir Francis Pigott, in the Supreme Court this morning, Mr. G. H. Wakeman, the Trustee in Bankruptcy of the Lai Hing firm, sued the Yuk Lung Wo Kee bank and Li Kai Tong to recover the sum of \$17,503.97 for monies received. Mr. M. W. Slade, K.C., instructed by Mr. F. P. Hett, of Messrs. Brutton and Hett, appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. Eldon Potter, instructed by Mr. O. E. H. Beavis, of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist, represented the defendant.

Mr. Slade stated that an issue had been ordered to be tried which arose on a garnishee order which was obtained under an action brought by the plaintiffs against the Yuk Lung Wo Kee bank. The defendant disputed his indebtedness to the plaintiff. He denied that any garnishee order had been obtained against him and he further denied liability. The issue was duly ordered and pleadings were filed on the issue. The statement of claim stated that plaintiff on the 23rd September, 1905, received judgment against the defendant. On the 2nd October of the same year, execution of judgment was ordered, and they had been able to recover the sum of \$1,000 odd.

Mr. Potter—I don't know what procedure is going to be adopted.

The Chief Justice—It's rather premature, Mr. Potter.

Mr. Potter—I'm only interrupting now in fairness to my friend. I understood that the action as an action was not to be brought this morning.

The Chief Justice—Oh, no, we are trying to go as far as we can. We shall find out what the procedure is going to be later on.

Mr. Potter—As your Lordship pleases.

Proceeding, Mr. Slade stated that they had nothing except the books to go by. There was no evidence. There was no man who could speak to the money being due. The books were the only things they could depend on in the absence of the most material witness, who had arrived from Europe and was at present in Singapore, evidently pending the hearing of the action.

The Chief Justice—Do you intend to call him as a witness?

Mr. Slade—Certainly. He's our witness. If he was in Court now I would call him at once.

The Chief Justice—He has evidently found Singapore fascinating (Laughter).

Mr. Slade—There may be many reasons why he does not wish to come to Hongkong just yet. There are many thriving industries in Singapore and the climate here at this time of year may also account for it (Laughter).

Continuing, Counsel stated that there was one book particularly in which the defendant signed his name for various sums of money. The Yuk Lung Wo Kee bank failed and judgment was obtained against it in September, 1905, and in October, 1905, the premises and goods were seized by a bailiff of the Supreme Court. The books were seized and taken to the Official Receiver in Bankruptcy, who in due course handed them over to his solicitors, Messrs. Brutton and Hett, for the purpose of bringing suits against the creditors of the bank. The books were brought to the Supreme Court and handed to the Registrar. A list was taken and every book numbered and a receipt given for every book. The books since remained in the Registry. Among the books was found the money payment book, in which was acknowledged specific amounts of loans. Notice was given to the defendant in the ordinary course of procedure to admit the amounts, but the latter refused to admit. Since the defendant denied authenticity of the books, it lay upon the plaintiff to prove the books and he would show the Court that the signature which appeared in the books was defendant's signature.

Evidence was called and the case adjourned.

The Institution of Engineers and Shipbuilders of Hongkong sued O. E. Libeaud in the Summary Court this morning to recover the sum of \$805.57, being amount due for money received by the defendant as plaintiff's agent and for goods sold and delivered. Judgment was given for the plaintiffs with costs.

JAMES Buchanan, washerman on board the s.s. *Minerva*, who was convicted and fined \$10 two days ago for the alleged theft of 50 cents from a money-changer's counter, was discharged at the Magistracy this morning. The complainant was fined \$50 or six weeks for giving false evidence.

The beacon formerly marking the western side of the entrance to Cullin harbour has been rebuilt on the extreme north-eastern edge of the reef, about 30 yards south of its former position, with Cullin light bearing N. 25 deg. W. It is about 12 feet high and consists of a post surmounted by two day marks 5 feet square, painted white with black centres and placed at right angles to each other.

The proprietors of the Vienna Café, Limited, gave an informal dinner-party last night on their well-appointed premises to a number of friends and local Press representatives. Convivially, was the order of the evening and everybody left their hosts feeling that they had spent a thoroughly pleasant evening among pleasant companions. During the evening, a number of toasts were proposed, which included "The Chairman," "Our Hosts" and "The Press." It is superfluous to add that the management of the Vienna Café make it a point to supply their patrons with everything of the best, as not a few residents must have doubtless found out for themselves by this time.

TYPHOON WARNING.

The telegram quoted below was received from the Manila Observatory at the American Consulate-General to-day:—

Manila, July 29, 11:30 a.m.

Cyclone or Typhoon N. W. of Naha 19 deg. 10 W.

NEW SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE.

OFFICIAL INSPECTION BY COMMODORE EYRES.

The new Seamen's Institute, which was formally opened on the 18th ultimo by H.E. Sir Henry May, was officially inspected by Commodore I. C. Eyres, R.N., on Monday afternoon. Accompanying Commodore Eyres were the Bishop of Victoria, Very Rev. G. H. Lander; Rev. O. E. Thompson, chaplain to the Seamen's Mission; Hon. Mr. W. Chatham, C.M.G., Director of Public Works; and Sir Hormusjee Mody, the donor of the building. The Commodore made a thorough inspection of the new Institute in every part and at the conclusion of his round he expressed himself as highly satisfied with all that he had seen, extolling the completeness with which the work had been carried out and the excellent results thereby obtained in providing accommodation for seamen in Hongkong. Commodore Eyres also expressed his appreciation of the magnificent nature of Sir Hormusjee Mody's gift, and thanked him on behalf of the seafaring community.

This appreciation, we understand, the Commodore will communicate officially to the authorities of the Institute.

After the inspection of the building, light refreshments were served.

BRIDAL OUTFIT FOR THE EAST.

Says the "Pall Mall Gazette":—The wife of an officer in the Army who had just returned from India to spend her husband's leave with him at home, gave recently in our hearing a series of hints to a girl about to be married, and to proceed to the North-Western Provinces. The words of wisdom which fell from the lips of the lady with several years of Indian experience so impressed us that we asked her leave to attempt to hand them on to a larger circle of inquirers. She began by saying:—

"Do tell any girl who is going to India as a bride that if she has married a man of any position, or of any popularity, she is sure to be met on arrival at his station by a good many of the residents. Now, two or three days in an Indian train will turn the daintiest woman into a distressful-looking object. Tell her to take in her dressing-case, or something of the sort, a really fresh, clean simple coat and skirt of linen or what not. It is always perfectly easy to change one's dress in an Indian train; then she can emerge looking fit to be seen, and feeling pleased with herself, instead of with a heart filled with hatred for all her husband's friends because they look cool and clean, and she knows she looks hot and dusty. Also let her see to it that her wedding presents include a big Thermos flask, for tea or for water; she will soon learn the connection between deaths from enteric and carelessness about drinking water."

Most people would smile at the idea of taking a down quilt out; but it is a most sensible thing to do. After a hot night, during which a sheet has been a burden, the dawn may be chilly. The very thought of the heat and weight of a blanket is unendurable, but a light, ventilated, down quilt is a real comfort, and a warmer off of colds.

ORNAMENTS AND UTILITIES.

Every woman wants to have a pretty drawing room; and almost all women realise that in a hot climate freshness is beauty. Tell your friend to take out cloth with her; you got in India, will be hideous, or ruinous, and probably both. Forty yards of pretty cloth and a lot of washing covers for cushions will be found to be invaluable. Curious also, if possible, should be taken; new casement cloth in white or cream makes ideal curtains.

Then dwell heavily on the impossibility of getting any little kitchen effects. It is not necessary to take out saucepans or frying pans; these can be got in aluminium at Bombay. Impress the word aluminium on the brains of all, for no living native servant will keep copper pots and pans clean; he simply won't and can't, and that is an end of it and it is so undignified to die at the hands of one's own sauceman. The wisest woman in our part of India had spent over two pounds at home at one of those shops where everything is marked sixpence-halfpenny; she had got dippers and strainers, and whisks, and all the other things that a cook at home is always asking for. When she left India and sold her things after some years there, trifles fetched more money than she had originally paid for them.

Cotton bought in India is a sure and a delicious; it beats all the lightest tea-gown dress cloth you can get. Let your friend take a nice leather case—I forget the name—which holds tools, a handle and a hammer and chisel and screw-driver, etc., which fit into it, and a good many stout nails. She is sure to want to hang a picture, or drive a nail in a cupboard, just when her husband is away in camp, and there is no one there to do it for her.

A FEW DRESS HINTS.

To return to the subject of dress. A smart net dress is little good. I had one, and it broke my heart in two. I left it hanging up in our bungalow when we went on a visit; on my return I found a silk slip, and a little heap of dust. The fish insects had got to it; they simply adore the dressing which is put into the net, and next to that they prefer the binding of our best books. I would rather not say, out loud, what I think of fish insects. A couple of kiln-dried for wearing in the evening at home will be very useful. With a temperature of 90 deg. in one's dress,

THE REFORMERS.

CHINA'S NEW REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT.

Peking, 14th June.

There is at present here in Peking an assembly of delegates from the various provinces, elected by the provincial assemblies. With them are also representatives from Chinese communities abroad, from Australia, the Philippines, Hawaii, Indo-China, and other places where the Chinese are more enlightened, as a result of living under foreign Governments, and where, in consequence, revolutionary organisations have developed. The purpose of this assembly—which is being watched closely by the Government—is to obtain from the Throne a decree proclaiming a national Parliament. Eight of them are reported to have sworn, in their peculiar Chinese fashion, that they will kill themselves if the Prince Regent again refuses to grant their petition; while the whole number vow that they will not again show their faces to their people—that is to say, they will not return to their provinces—until the Regent assents.

The programme of the constitutional Government, promulgated last year, provides for a gradual growth of the Parliamentary system. For nine years in no provincial assemblies are to discuss the affairs of their own districts, over which the Throne will always retain absolute power; and during this term of preparation education is to progress through schools and through the Press, which is to enjoy a measure of liberty. But the reformers have no mind to leave the present Government in autocratic control for eight years longer.

AGAINST "FOREIGN DEVILS"

A peculiar situation prevails in China. It may crystallise at any moment into open revolt against the dynasty, although I must say it seems unlikely to do so. The movement is largely anti-foreign, as most disturbing movements have been in China for some time past. The mass of the Chinese believe that their greatest enemy is the foreigner—the European, the American, and the Japanese, who are all classed together.

The first and oldest hostility is that directed at the Manchus. The Manchus came as conquerors, and imposed the pigtail on the Chinese. But, though the premium of a few taels per month is still paid by the Government to every Manchu family, the assimilation of the Manchus by marriage and in language and customs has tended largely to mitigate the ill-feeling. So that at the present time, if the ruling dynasty were able to cope successfully with foreign aggression, it is probable that Chinese hostility would assume a less threatening attitude than it is now displaying.

In different classes of the community the discontent manifests itself in different forms. The uneducated masses are ready to attack first and in no covert manner the foreigner and his property. There is no doubt that the famine riots breaking out from time to time in various parts of the country could be turned by Government officials, as in the case of the Boxer outbreaks, into attacks upon aliens. It is, indeed, difficult for the Government to prevent the mobs from assaulting foreign property.

ARMS AND THE MEN.

Within the last few days the Minister of War has thought it expedient to issue orders for the supply of some of the provincial troops to be rendered useless for firing because the revolutionary elements are endeavouring to win them over.

The payang, or national troops, a division of whom is composed entirely of Manchus, are better equipped than the provincials, and are splendidly trained. It is upon these modern soldiers that the dynasty relies. I am told, nevertheless, by leading Chinese who pretend to know, that the Chinese troops in this army are all in favour of advancement and reform.

It is said, in fact, that they are supporting, though only by weight of opinion, the appeal which will be made next week for the immediate opening of the promised Parliament.

This payang army is composed of enlightened officers, many of whom have attended military schools abroad, and of men who are taught to read and write. With this education there has developed a certain patriotism, which, with coolie troops, formerly took the form of hatred of what was strange and foreign to them. Placards appear from time to time in disturbed districts, calling on the people to rise and drive out the foreigners. But such posters are promptly torn down by the police, the authorities being fully cognisant of the inability of the Chinese to cope with the military forces of the rest of the world.

CHINA'S WEAKNESS.

The motive actuating the educated classes in the present discontent is likewise hostility to foreigners. They have learned in their school histories how virtuous China never wished for the opium drug, but had it forced upon her at the point of the bayonet. Not an exact statement, but according to the book, they have learned of the aggressions of the French, Germans, Russians, and Japanese, in fact all the "barbarians" except the Americans, who have distinguished themselves, nevertheless, by insulting the Chinese with an Exclusion Act.

It is the very fear of further aggression, I am told by certain leaders, that prevents them from launching a revolution against the dynasty, which they consider the cause of China's weakness. But it is my own opinion that lack of organisation, lack of able leadership, and lack of the spirit of action in the Chinese, are the real reasons that they do not enter into conflict with the powers that control this antique Government.

The present Government conducts affairs as best it can, keeping off the Chinese and the foreigner by the same means, that of procrastination and petty concessions. Where riots and other outbreaks occur the troops are not permitted to fire because the Government fears to excite the people further. And when foreigners apply for railway concessions and other privileges, which the Government fears to refuse, it simply puts off the decision indefinitely.

NO ENGLISH SPOKEN.

The Eastern policy of evasion is aided by the system of maintaining in high places men who speak no foreign language. It is known that Wu Tingfang was recalled from Washington because he talked too much, and that a qualification which decided the appointment of his successor as Minister to the United States was ignorance of English. An important change which seems imminent in Peking is, therefore, it would seem, in this same way. Liang Tung Yen, the only English speaking member of the Wai Wu Fu, the Foreign Office, has presented himself out of office, owing to protracted illness. It may be that he will not be able to return to his post, in which event his place will be taken by Tso Chai Lai, a man of the old order, who speaks no foreign tongue. There are, of course, great advantages to the Ministers of a country harassed, as China is, by being able to speak to foreign diplomats and consular officers only through interpreters—whose translations can be disavowed if expedient.

The Chinese Government consists, in the first instance, of the Prince Regent, the Emperor being but four years old. This young man, not thirty years of age, is advised by a Grand Council consisting at present of three Manchus and two Chinese. The most prominent of the Manchus, the man who is said, indeed, to rule the country, is the venerable Prince Ching. For the Regent, who undoubtedly means well, and desires the advancement of China, is strong enough neither in character nor experience, while he does not appear to understand exactly what changes are necessary, or how they should be brought about.—Morning Leader.

DOLLAR STREAM DRIES UP.

MORE TIPS FROM FRENCH THAN AMERICAN VISITORS.

The "opulent Yankee" idea seems to be breaking up according to the *Daily Sketch*. Time was when the annual American invasion was supposed to spell exceptionally big profits for all with whom the cross-pod visitors came in touch, from the hotel proprietors to the waiter with the oily palm.

People are beginning to find out, however, that all things taken into consideration, the average American—excepting the fashionable parties, and may be a dollar millionaire here and there—are not less frugal than the average people of other countries. Just now England and the Continent are crowded with American visitors, but they are not all millionaires, as in other days. Many of them have just average middle-class pockets, and the palm oil experts are learning that "American" does not necessarily mean a visitor with unlimited luggage to distribute.

"As a matter of fact," said a London hotel manager I should say that the Frenchman is much freer with his money than the American, while anyone else, even the average German, is better than the alleged lavish American.

"You should see the Frenchman dispensing tips on arriving at Dover. I saw one foolish man there the other day distributing florins to railway porters although they had been paid for the simple information that he might smoke in a non-smoker, if no one objected, he majestically handed a florin to the startled railway porter. No American could beat that."

A tourist agent said that "the wealthy Americans who spoiled the face of the globe for all economically-inclined tourists are fast dwindling. The American traveller, of course, likes giving the impression that he is a man of wealth and importance, and he stays at big hotels may be, but he gets his meals on the cheap at the modest restaurant round the corner."

"Recently a crowd of 200 tourists from America went round the world. In the East, the hotel-keepers and natives of Colombo, Singapore, and Hongkong made great preparations and thanked their joss for delivering the Yankees into their hands. But, lo! the visitors who had been expected to buy champagne wholesale, drank iced water and were most frugal in the way of tips. They passed the curio shops without buying, and paid strictly legal fares to the railway coolies, with the result that word was passed on ahead to every port that the Americans were a disappointing lot. I think this summer a good many folk here and on the Continent have found out the same thing."

MONEY IN COCONUTS.

The letters on the northern coast of Queensland are finding that the most profitable products in the tropic islands and coasts of that region are those manufactured from the coconut, a fruit which in the Pacific islands furnishes the principal food of the natives. "Coconut" is the main commercial produce of the nut, has gone up to a high price. "Coconut" is the nut of the coconut palm, broken up into small pieces and dried in the sun. From it is obtained oil, very much in demand for soap-making, and in a more refined form, for various edible purposes; 500 lb. of "copra" will give 25 gals. of coconut oil. Large quantities of butter are made from this product.

THE WEATHER.

On the 20th at 11.55 A.M.—The barometer is rising over the Northern Loochuan and falling over Formosa and the coast of S. China.

The depression, which is now moving Westwards, is over the Eastern Sea to the West of the Loochuan.

Pressure is still high but giving way over E. Japan. Low pressure covers N. China and Manchuria.

Strong W. winds may be expected in the Formosa Channel and fresh W. and S.W. winds along the S. coast of China.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 4.00 inches.

—Hongkong and Neighbourhood, W. and S.W. winds, fresh; fine.

—Formosa Channel, W. winds, strong.

—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamocka, same as No. 1.

—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan, W. winds, moderate.

COMMERCIAL.

July 19th, 3 p.m.

The following quotations for rubber shares, by wire, are supplied by Messrs. R. S. Kadoorie & Co.,—

Alliages	6/6
Anglo-Javas	114.45
Anglo-Malays	97/1
Belgones	18
Batu Tigar	—
Bertams	—
Bukit Kajang (pp.)	51/-
Bukit Rajahs	—
Carey Uniteds	26/- prem.
Castledale	121/6
Changkat Serdangs	514
Cheras (part paid)	813
Da. (fully paid)	516
Damanaras	175/-
Eastern Internationals	25/- prem.
Fed. Selangors	—
Glenelgys	51.50
Glenelghs	—
Goldcoats	127/6
Golden Hopes	—
Highlands and Lowlands	125/-
Indragiris	515
Jack Kennedys	—
Jeques	—
Jonglandors	—
Kamunings	71/- prem.
Kuala Lumpurs	195/-
Landrons (fully paid)	—
Landrons (ppd.)	—
Labus	—
Ledburys	80/-
Luggis	81/6
London Asiatics	14/3
London Ventures	71/-
Merlimaus	51/-
Pajamas	517
Pegohs	38/-
Rubber Trusts	35/- prem.
Saggas	330/-
Sandycrofts	533/-
Sapongas	371/-
Seafields	—
Sekongs	35/- prem.
Shelfords	77/6 ex div.
Singapore & Johores	516
Sumatra Paras	151/-
Sungei Chohs	107/6
Sungei Kapars	161/-
Tanjongs	51/6 prem.
Tangkabs	21/6 prem.
Toarangs	21/- prem.
Ulu Rantus	—
United Serdangs	20/-
United Singapore	51
United Sumatras	141/-
United Tangkabs	81/-
Para Rubbers	93

RUBBER SHARE MARKET.

Hongkong, 19th July.

Anglo-Malays were sold during the week as low as 15/- but at the close are slightly firmer at 16/-.

Allegars are wanted at the reduced rate of 6/-.

Carey Uniteds are weak at 26/- prem., with no business to report.

Eastern Internationals have been placed during the week at 25/- prem., but now comes easier.

Jonglands have been bought from London at 57/1, at which price there are further buyers.

London Ventures, after receding to 6/-, are slightly firmer with buyers from London at 7/- and sellers at 7/6.

Merlimaus have been a steady market at 7/6.

Kamunings have again found buyers at 71/3 prem during the early part of the week, but can now be had from London at 71/-.

London Asiatics rule fairly steady at 14/6 with no sellers under 15/-.

Tangkabs have weakened to 21/6 prem. at which price they close quiet.

United Serdangs were sold as low as 121/6 during the early part of the week, and later at 125/- and 126/- closing firmer at 127/6.

United Sumatras have weakened to 141/-, at which price there are inquiries from London.

Sumatra Paras continue quiet and without business to report at 151/-.

Bertams have declined to 71/5, at which rate sales have been effected.

Balgones are quiet at 18/-.

Changkat Serdangs are easier and can probably be obtained at 514.

Ayer Pajamas are a shade firmer with probable buyers at 510.

Pajamas have small inquiries at the reduced rate of 515.

Glenelghs have been placed locally at 514 and 514.00 closing with further buyers at the price.

Indragiris are quiet with sellers at 512.

Pegohs have declined to 38/-.

Sandycrofts are weaker at 132.

Singapore and Johores are quiet at 514.

United Singapore have further weakened, and sales at 514.00 and 514.45 are reported, with sellers at 514.

Ayer Kunings are slightly higher at 514.

Elphinstones have dropped to 51, at which price they can probably be placed.

Alor Gajahs are also weaker at 514.

New Serendabs can be sold at the reduced rate of 514.

Exchange.—The Bank's closing T/T quotations are as follows:—

On London 1/9 3/16

" Singapore 714

" Shanghai 714

SINGAPORE QUOTATIONS.

Messrs. Ellis and Ellis advise us of the receipt of the following telegraphic quotations from Singapore to-day:—

Alor Gajahs	512.50
Ayer Kunings	12
Ayer Pajamas	10
Balgones	171
Changkat Serdangs	121
Elphinstones	5
Glenelghs	21
Indragiris	21
New Serendabs	250
Pajamas	15
Pegohs	38
Sandycrofts	35
Singapore and Johores	15
United Singapore	140

To-day's Advertisement.



PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on **TUESDAY**, the 2nd day of August, 1910, at 3 P.M., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government, of One Lot of **CROWN LAND** at Macdonnell Road, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of the Lot.	Locality.	Boundary Measurements.				Area in Acres.	Annual Rent.	Upper Price.
		ft.	in.	ft.	in.			
1	Macdonnell Road, North of the Main Road.	125	140	17	—	1,900	80	975

Hongkong, 19th July, 1910. [511]

A PEARL OF GREAT PRICE.

A pearl of great rarity has been found in an oyster taken in the Gulf of Genoa. It is a luminous pearl, about seven millimetres in diameter, semi-circular, and very regular as such. In daylight it has the aspect of an ordinary pearl of the first order, but at night its luminosity is intense. The pearl finds a home in the recently-opened Musée Océanographique at Monaco.

RESCUE AT SEA.

Capt. T. K. Welsh of the Eastern Extension Telegraph Co.'s cable ship *Magnet* which arrived at Singapore on 22nd inst. reported that on the 7th instant, while on the voyage from the Cocos Islands, in Lat. 9° 55' N Long. 104° 45' E, they sighted a man hanging to some wreckage. The ship was stopped and a boat lowered and on its return it contained four Chinamen, which the crew had picked up scattered over an area of half a mile. The Chinese stated that their craft had capsized and that they were the whole of the crew. Had the *Magnet* not passed when she did, there is little doubt that the men would have been drowned.

LAWYERS' FORTUNES.

Solicitors are wont to complain that State regulation and competition make it extremely hard for them to obtain a reasonable livelihood. There are some striking exceptions to the general rule. The late Sir John Holland's estate has been valued at more than £600,000, and Mr. Joseph Addison and Mr. Harold Brown, members of the same well-known firm, who recently died within a few weeks of one another, have each left over £100,000. No other English lawyer has ever accumulated so large a fortune as Sir John Holland from his professional work. "I devoted the whole of my time to my profession, never speculated, or made money in any way. I never applied for a share in any company, and have never sold any investment I had once acquired," so writes Sir John Holland in his "joitings." He did not start his professional life endowed with riches. "I had," he says, "a very moderate patrimony, sufficient to keep me from borrowing."

THE customs authorities at Zamboanga have shipped a good sized smuggling scheme in the bud. A Japanese by the name of Nakamura came in on the *Neil Macdonell* from Davao bound for Manila. Nakamura had in his possession opium valued at P6,000.

THE coxswain of the steam-launch *Hop Fat* was charged in the Police Court this morning with failing to stop his vessel when called upon to do so by the Police and failing to exhibit the regulation light. A fine of \$100 was imposed on each count.

HARBOUR improvements at Hilo, dredging the river and basin, have been completed. The opening of the river, which enables ocean steamers to enter the stream and load and discharge direct to and from the warehouses, has greatly facilitated the handling of freight at that port according to reports received by the collector of customs. The German steamer *Vandalia* was the first foreign vessel to enter the river and load from the warehouses direct, 4,000 tons of sugar being transferred from Messrs. Warner, Barnes and company's warehouses to the hold of the steamer. The completion of the dredging occurs at a most opportune time as the sugar crop is being marketed now.

Events Coming.

Saturday, 30th July.	Wm. Powell's meeting, at noon.
Monday, 1st August.	Bank holiday.
Tuesday, 2nd August.	Land Sale of Crown land Macdonnell Road, at P.W.D., 3 p.m.
Wednesday, 3rd August.	Meeting, Licensing Board, 2.15 p.m.
Thursday, 4th August.	Legislative Council meeting, 2.30 p.m.
Saturday, 6th August.	Gymkhana, Race Course. V.R.O. Aquatic Fête, 9 p.m.
Tuesday, 9th August.	Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co.'s half-yearly meeting, noon.
Thursday, 11th August.	Auction sale of valuable Leasehold Property, at Mr. G. A. Lamont's, 3 p.m.

To-day's Advertisement.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer
"NUBIA,"
FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, MALTA,
PORT SAID, SUEZ AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary within 6 hours.

Goods not cleared by the 4th Aug., at 4 P.M., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee's and the Company's representatives at an appointed hour.

All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

E. A. HEWETT,

Superintendent.

Hongkong, 28th July, 1910. [4]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer
"BANCA,"
FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, MALTA,
PORT SAID, SUEZ AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 6 hours.

Goods not cleared by the 4th August, at 4 P.M., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee's and the Company's representative at an appointed hour. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

E. A. HEWETT,

Superintendent.

Hongkong, 28th July, 1910. [4]

SAVE YOUR HEALTH

in drinking the cheapest and most agreeable Table Mineral Water

"COUZAN GATIER"

approved by the French Faculty of Medicine.

Large Bottles \$0.30

Dozen 3.25

Case 50 Bottles 11.50

" 60 " 13.20

SOLE AGENTS:

"FRENCH STORE."

Hongkong, 18th July, 1910. [47]

Intimations.

KIDNEYS.
AUSTRALIAN SHEEP
KIDNEYS

at 80 cents per doz.

THE
DAIRY FARM CO.,
LIMITED.

The "ASAHI" Brewery is situated near the "SUITA SPRINGS."
These Celebrated Waters are used in the manufacture of our beer.

Purity guaranteed.

Note Price List—

"ASAHI" & "SAPPORO"

Beer.

per case 4 doz, qts.

\$12.00

per case 6 doz, pils.

\$13.50

(To be obtained at all Retailers.)

THE BRITISH-FOREIGN IMPORT & EXPORT COMPANY, Central Buildings, Liverpool, England, is prepared to receive Consignments of Local Produce on best terms.

[485]

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LD.

(CAPITAL PAID UP \$1,100,000)

Loans on Mortgage of House Property, &c. Goods received on Storage. Advances made on Merchandise. Loans made on the Provident System. (Rates and Particulars on application.)

THE OFFICE OF TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF WILLS, ATTORNEY, &c., Undertakes and Executes. SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., General Managers. Hongkong, 10th March, 1908. [41]

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

FROM and after 1st January, 1909, the rates of Subscription to the *Hongkong Telegraph* (daily and weekly issues) will be as follows:—

DAILY—\$36 per annum.
WEEKLY—\$15 per annum.

The rates per quarter and per annum, proportional. Subscriptions for any period less than one month will be charged as for a full month.

The daily issue is delivered free when the address is accessible to messengers. Fresh subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.50 per quarter is charged for postage.

The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is 50 cents per quarter. Single Copies, Daily, ten cents. Weekly, twenty-five cents (for cash only).

(PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.)
There will be no rebate to Missionary subscribers as heretofore.

By Order, THE MANAGER, Hongkong Telegraph Co., Ltd.

"KING EDWARD VII." WHISKY.

This Whisky is from the Distillers Company, Limited, of Scotland, and is one of their most famous Brands.

The Whiskies of the Distillers Company, Limited, are noted all the World over for their superior quality, and for their mellowness and maturity.

Shipping—Steamers.

CANADIAN PACIFIC
RAILWAY CO.'S
Royal Mail Steamship Line.
"EMPRESS LINE."

Between China, Japan and Europe via Canada and the United States, calling at Hongkong, Shanghai, Nagasaki (through the Inland Sea of Japan) Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Vancouver B.C.
The only Line that maintains a Regular Schedule Service of
12 DAYS YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER. 12 DAYS HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER
SAVING 5 TO 7 DAYS' OCEAN TRAVEL.

Proposed Sailings from Hongkong and St. John, N.B., etc.
(Subject to alteration.)
Connecting with Royal Mail Atlantic Steamers.

From Hongkong	To
"EMPRESS OF JAPAN"	SATURDAY, AUGUST 6TH.
"MONTEAGLE"	TUESDAY, AUGUST 16TH.
"EMPRESS OF CHINA"	SATURDAY, AUGUST 27TH.
"EMPRESS OF INDIA"	SATURDAY, SEPT. 17TH.
"EMPRESS OF JAPAN"	SATURDAY, OCT. 8TH.
"MONTEAGLE"	TUESDAY, NOV. 2TH.

Each Trans-Pacific "Empress" connects at Vancouver with a Special Mail Express Train and at St. John, N.B., or Quebec with Atlantic Mail Steamers as shown above. The "Empress of Britain" and "Empress of Ireland" are magnificent vessels of 14,000 tons, Speed 20 Knots, and are regarded as second to none on the Atlantic. The "Empress" Steamers on the Pacific and on the Atlantic are equipped with the Marconi wireless apparatus.
Passengers booked to all the principal ports in Canada, the United States and Europe, also around the World.
HONGKONG TO LONDON, 1st Class, via Canadian Atlantic Port or New York (including Meals and Berth in Sleeping Car while crossing the American Continent by Canadian Pacific direct line)

Passengers for Europe have the option of going forward by any Trans-Atlantic Line either from Canadian Ports of New York or Boston.
SPECIAL THROUGH RATES—Special rates (First Class only) are granted to Missionaries, Members of the Navy, Military, Diplomatic, and Consular Services, European Civil Service Officials located in Asia, and to European Officials in the service of the Governments of China and Japan, and the families. Full particulars on application from agents.
Through Passengers are allowed Stop over privileges at the various points of interest en route.
R.M.S. "MONTEAGLE" carries only "One Class" of Saloon Passengers (termed Intermediate) the accommodation and commissariat being excellent in every way.
HONGKONG TO LONDON, Intermediate on Steamers and 1st Class in Canadian and American Railways.

Via Canadian Atlantic Port

Via New York

For further information, Maps, Guide Books, Rates of Passage and Freight, apply to—

D. W. GRADDOCK, General Traffic Agent,
Corner Pedder Street and Praya (opposite Blake Pier).

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamship	On
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA, NAMSANG		SATURDAY, 30th July, Noon.
TIENSIN via SWATOW, WEI		CHONGSHING SUNDAY, 31st July, Daylight.
HAIWEI & CHEFOO		
SHANGHAI		KWONGSANG TUESDAY, 2nd Aug., Noon.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA, LAISANG		WEDNESDAY, 3rd Aug., Noon.
TIENSIN		CHIPPING FRIDAY, 5th Aug., Noon.
MANILA		LOONGSANG FRIDAY, 5th Aug., 4 P.M.
MANILA		YUEHSANG FRIDAY, 12th Aug., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & MOJI		FOOSANG FRIDAY, 19th Aug., Noon.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN (OCCUPYING 24 DAYS).

The steamers *Kiungang*, *Namsang* and *Loongang* leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and returning via Kobe (Inland-Sea) and Moji to Hongkong.
These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.
A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.
Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

† Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chafon, Tientsin & Newchwang.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LD.,
General Managers.
Telephone No. 215.
Hongkong, 29th July, 1910.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI	"ANHUI"	31st July, Daylight.
MANILA	"TEAN"	2nd Aug., 3 P.M.
TIENSIN	"KURIOH"	3rd " 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"CHENAN"	4th " 4 P.M.
LOILO and CEBU	"HUNGKANG"	6th " 4 P.M.

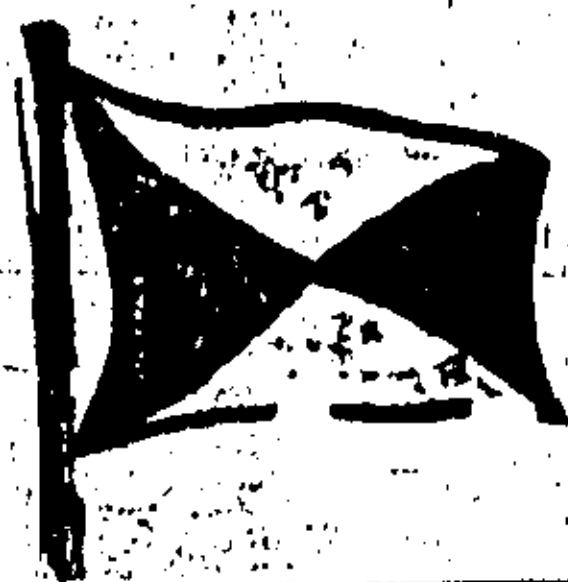
Reduced Saloon Fares, single and return, to Manila and Australian Ports.
DIRECT SAILING TO WEST RIVER, Teles Weekly.
S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANTO".

AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. REDUCED FARES. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.
MANILA TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS and TIENSIN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in State-rooms and Dining Saloons.

FAST SCHEDULE TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS (*Anhui*, *Chenai*, *Lintan*, *Santo*), with excellent passenger accommodation, Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloons, leave Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.
N.B.—Passengers must embark before midnight on Saturday for the Sunday morning sailings. A Company's launch leaves Murray Pier at 10 o'clock every Saturday night.
These steamers land passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

Fares—\$45 single, \$80 return.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Telephone No. 35.
Hongkong, 29th July, 1910.



HONGKONG—MANILA.

CHINA AND MANILA
STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED

Steamship	Tons	Captain	For	Sailing Date
ROBI	1540	R. Rodger	MANILA	SATURDAY, 30th July, at Noon.
CAIRO	1540	A. Fraser	"	SATURDAY, 6th Aug., at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.
Telephone No. 100.
Hongkong, 29th July, 1910.

Shipping—Steamers.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.



REGULAR SERVICE, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
(Subject to Alteration.)

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

Connecting at TACOMA with
THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND PUGET SOUND RAILWAY,
AND
THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

(The only direct train service, without transshipment, also shortest and fastest route from the Pacific Coast to CHICAGO). Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Ports in the U.S.A. and Canada, also to the principal Ports in Mexico, Central and South America.

For	Steamers	G. Tonnage	Leaves
TACOMA v. KEELUNG, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA	"CHICAGO MARU"	6,182	WEDNESDAY, 10th Aug., at Noon.
TACOMA v. KEELUNG, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA	"TACOMA MARU"	6,178	WEDNESDAY, 7th Sept., at Noon.

The Co's newly built steamers have fair speed. Superior accommodation for storage passengers situated AMIDSHIP. A limited number of Cabin passengers carried at low rates. Best adapted rooms for carrying Silk, Treasure and Parcels. Special attention given towards Express connection.

HONGKONG, SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS & FORMOSA SERVICE.

For	Steamers	Leaves
ANPING via SWATOW and AMOY	"JOHNSON MARU"	WEDNESDAY, 3rd Aug., at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW, AMOY and FOOSHOW	"BUJUN MARU"	THURSDAY, 4th Aug., at 10 A.M.
TASMUI v. SWATOW & AMOY	"DAIJO MARU"	SUNDAY, 31st July, at 10 A.M.

SPECIAL REDUCTION of 20% will be allowed to 1st and 2nd Class Passengers to FOOSHOW during the two months of August and September, 1910.

CHEAPEST THROUGH PASSAGE TO NANKING, in connection with The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha's steamers at Shanghai, for THE NANKING EXPOSITION.

HONGKONG-NANKING, RETURN.

1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
\$72.00	\$55.00	\$27.00

1st and 2nd class Passengers have the option of travelling by Rail between Shanghai and Nanking.

Fair speed. Superior passenger accommodation. Electric light throughout. First class cuisine.

The newly built steamers: "OHOSHUN MARU" and "BUJUN MARU"—First class Cabin AMIDSHIP.

For information of Freight, Passages, Sailings, etc., apply at the Co's Local Branch Office at Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Buildings.

Hongkong, 29th July, 1910.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATIONS	STEAMERS	SAILING DATES, 1909
MARSEILLES, LONDON AND ANTWERP via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID	KAGA MARU, Capt. M. Yano, Tons 7000 WAKASA MARU, Capt. N. Nishida, Tons 7000 ATSUTA MARU, Capt. Wm. Thomson, Tons 9000	WEDNESDAY, 3rd Aug., at Daylight. TUESDAY, 9th Aug., at 4 P.M. WEDNESDAY, 17th Aug., at Daylight.
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE	KAMAKURA MARU, Capt. J. Nago, Tons 7000	SATURDAY, 13th Aug. From KOBE.
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE v. KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE YOKOHAMA, SHIMIZU & YOKOHAMA	TAMBA MARU, Capt. K. Ito, Tons 7000 AWA MARU, Capt. S. Ishikawa, Tons 7000	TUESDAY, 16th Aug., at 4 P.M. TUESDAY, 15th Sept., at 4 P.M.
SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE, MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE AND BRISBANE	HIKOKU MARU, Capt. M. Yagi, Tons 6000 KUMANO MARU, Capt. M. Winkler, Tons 6000	FRIDAY, 5th August, Noon. FRIDAY, 2nd Sept., at Noon.
BOMBAY, via SINGAPORE AND COLOMBO	BOMBAY MARU, Capt. Teranaka, Tons 5000	TUESDAY, 9th August.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	COLOMBO MARU, Capt. E. Combes, Tons 5000	WEDNESDAY, 3rd Aug.
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	KUMANO MARU, Capt. M. Winkler, Tons 6000	WEDNESDAY, 3rd Aug., at Noon.
KOBE AND YOKOHAMA	MIYAZAKI MARU, Capt. T. Nural, Tons 9000	THURSDAY, 4th Aug., at Noon.

CHEAPEST SUMMER RATES

BETWEEN

HONGKONG and JAPAN PORTS.

COMMENCING AKI MARU 30TH MAY, ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1910.

Special Excursion Tickets (1st & 2nd class) available for 3 months.

YOKOHAMA RETURN, KOBE RETURN, MOJI RETURN, NAGASAKI RETURN.

1st Class	\$120	\$110	\$100	\$90
2nd "	\$80	\$70	\$60	\$50

With option of rail between calling ports in Japan.

† Fitted with new system of wireless telegraphy. ‡ Cargo only. * Carries deck passengers

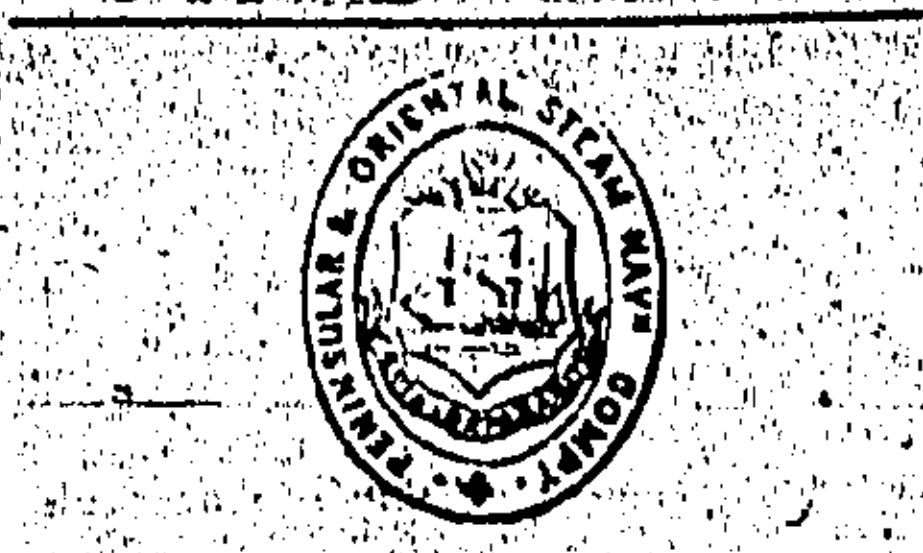
† Through Passenger Tickets issued to the Principal Cities in the United States, Canada and Europe, in connection with the GREAT NORTHERN and NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAYS and Atlantic Steamers. Round-the-World Tickets also issued. Between Nagasaki and Yokohama, 1st and 2nd class through passengers have the option of travelling by Rail.

From Hongkong direct to Nagasaki 4 days, to Kobe 5 days and to Yokohama 6 days.

For further information as to Freight, Passage, Sailings, etc., apply at the Company's Local Branch Office in Prince's Buildings, First Floor, Chater Road.

T. KURUMOTO,
Manager.

Shipping—Steamers.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM

FOR
STRAITS, ORYLLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA,
ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN
PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND
LONDON.

(Through Bills of Lading issued for BATAVIA, PERMAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERICA and SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.)

THE Steamship

"ASSAYE."

Captain Owen Jones, carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this for BOMBAY, etc., on SATURDAY, the 6th August, 1910, at Noon, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports in connection with the Company's S.S. *Monaghan*, 9,500 tons, from Colombo, Passengers' accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuables, all Cargo for France and Tea for London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the Mail steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London, other Cargo for London, etc., will be conveyed via Bombay by the R.M.S. *Himalaya*, due in London on 18th September, 1910.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 P.M. the day before sailing. The Contents and Value of all Packages are required.

For further Particulars, apply to
H. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent

Hongkong, 29th July, 1910.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE
TO NEW YORK.

VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL
(With Liberty to Call at Malabar Coast.)

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

FOR NEW YORK ONLY:
S.S. "GHAZEE"

On 30th Inst.

For Freight and further information, apply to
DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,
Agents.

Hongkong, 6th July, 1910.

(56)

HONGKONG-BOSTON AND
NEW YORK.

VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL.
(With Liberty to call at the Malabar Coast.)

S.S. "WRAY CASTLE"

On or about 6th

1st August 1910.

For Freight and further information, apply to
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Agents.

Hongkong, 11th July, 1910.

(480)

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS,
LIMITED.

FOR LONDON, ROTTERDAM AND
ANTWERP.

THE Steamship

"CARDIGANSHIRE,"

Captain W. O. Tyers, will be despatched as

above on or about 13th August.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 29th July, 1910.

(502)

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all

Overland Common Ports in the United

States of America and Canada, and also

for the principal ports in Mexico, and

Central and South America.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG

FOR

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, B.C., TACOMA

AND SEATTLE via

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND

YOKOHAMA.

Steamer Tons Captain Onwards

Radnor 3,889 H.E. Dowell 19th Aug.

Overseas 5,132 F.S. Cowley 27th Sept.

Admiral 4,525 G.B. McGuff 20th Oct.

Admiral 4,525 J. Boyd 20th Nov.

These steamers are specially fitted for the

carriage of Asiatic Storage passengers.

PARCEL EXPRESS TO THE UNITED

STATES AND CANADA.

For further information, apply to
DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,
General Agents.

Queen's Buildings,
Hongkong, 29th July, 1910.

(11)

Consignee.

NORDDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN,
IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"PRINZ WALDEMAR"

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and West Point Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 1st of August will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 1st of August, at 9.30 A.M.

All claims must reach us before the 5th of August, 1910, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undersigned.

THIS STEAMER BRINGS CARGO—

Ex S.S. *Lohrgraben* from Adelaide.

NORDDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,
MELOERS & Co.,
General Agents.

Hongkong, 26th July, 1910.

(9)

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION
COMPANY, LIMITED.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND
SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Steamship

"LAISANG"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees

of Cargo by her are hereby informed that

their Goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo, impeding the discharge or remaining

on board after 4 P.M., the 19th inst., will be

landed at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 27th July, 1910.

(8)

FROM EUROPE.

THE H. A. L. Steamship

"SAXONIA"

Captain Bahr, having arrived, Consignees

of Cargo are hereby informed that their

goods are being landed and placed at

their risk in the hazardous and/or extra-

hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and

Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company,

Limited, whence delivery may be obtained

against Bills of Lading countersigned by the

Undersigned.

Optional Cargo will be carried on unless

notice to the contrary be given before TO-DAY.

All Claims must be presented within ten

days of the steamer's arrival here, after which

date they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods

have left the Godowns, and all Goods remain-

ing undelivered after the 2nd August will be

*) Flagship of Rear-Admiral Jan-Kergulste

SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. E. S. KADOORIS & Co. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.		POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT		LAST DIVIDEND.	APPROXIMATE PERCENTAGE BY WHICH CLOSING QUOTATIONS WILL BE AFFECTED	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
			RESERVE.	AT WORKING ACCOUNT					
BANKS.									
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	130,000	\$125	\$125	{ \$1,500,000 \$15,000,000 \$150,000 }	\$2,028,988	2.5% for half year ending 31.12.09 @ ex 1/10 = \$15.11	5 %	{ \$50 buyers \$49 10/- }	
National Bank of China, Limited	99,925	£7	£6	{ £4,000 £40,000 £400,000 }	\$10,558	\$2 (London 2/6) for 1909	...	\$76 buyers	
MARINE INSURANCES.									
Canton Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	{ \$1,500,000 \$15,000,000 \$150,000 }	none	\$10 for 1908	6 %	\$178 sellers	
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	£15	£5	{ Tls. 225,000 Tls. 225,000 Tls. 225,000 }	Tls. 207,573	Final of 7/6 making 15/- for 1908	5 %	Tls. 115	
Canton Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	12,400	\$250	\$100	{ \$1,500,000 \$15,000,000 \$150,000 }	\$287,984	Final of \$20 per share, making in all \$50 per share for 1908 and an interim dividend of \$30 per share for 1909	6 %	\$850 sales	
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	12,000	\$100	\$60	{ \$1,000,000 \$10,000,000 \$100,000 }	\$707,637	\$12 for year ending 31.12.08 and interim of \$3 on account of 1909	7 %	\$200 buyers	
FIRE INSURANCES.									
China Fire Insurance Company, Ltd.	30,000	\$100	\$20	{ \$1,000,000 \$10,000,000 \$100,000 }	\$418,406	\$6 and bonus \$2 for 1908	7 %	\$112 sales	
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	\$250	\$50	{ \$1,500,000 \$15,000,000 \$150,000 }	\$426,218	\$27 for 1908	8 %	\$350 sellers	
SHIPPING.									
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited	10,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$157,743 \$1,577,430 \$15,774,300 }	Dr. \$5,777	\$4 1/2 for 1906	...	\$7 sellers	
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	20,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$1,000,000 \$10,000,000 \$100,000 }	NIL	\$4 for year ending 30.6.1908	...	\$28 sellers	
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$15	\$15	{ \$1,000,000 \$10,000,000 \$100,000 }	\$20,766	Final of \$12 for account 1910	8 %	\$324 sellers	
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. (Preferred)	60,000	£5	£5	{ £138,100 £1,381,000 £13,810,000 }	£13,755	6/- for 1907 on Preference shares only @ ex 1/10 = \$5.154	...	\$65 sellers	
Do. (Deferred)	60,000	£5	£5	{ £138,100 £1,381,000 £13,810,000 }	£13,755	3rd in. of 2/- per sh. (coup. No. 12) making in all 4/- for 08 & interim of 1/- for acc. '09	5 %	95/- buyers	
"Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited	1,000,000	£1	£1	{ £1,000,000 £10,000,000 £100,000 }	£1,000,000	A dividend of 7 % for yr. ending 30.4. 1910	5 %	\$24 sellers	
"Star" Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$5	{ \$50,000 \$500,000 \$5,000 }	\$1,150	A bonus of 5 %	4 1/2 %	\$13 sellers	
REFINERIES.									
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	10,000	\$100	\$100	{ \$1,000,000 \$10,000,000 \$100,000 }	Dr. \$8,000	\$10 per share for 1909	6 %	\$165 sa. & 167 s.	
Luxon Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	\$100	\$100	{ \$1,000,000 \$10,000,000 \$100,000 }	Dr. \$113,893	\$2 for 1897	...	\$26 sellers	
Park Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited	7,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 100,000 Tls. 1,000,000 Tls. 10,000 }	Tls. 6,000	Tls. 10 for year ending 31.8.09	...	Tls. 800 sellers	
MINING.									
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd.	1,000,000	£1	£1	{ £1,000,000 £10,000,000 £100,000 }	£1,435	Final of 2/6 making 3/- for 1909	9 %	Tls. 16 buyers	
Headwaters Mining Company	60,000	Pa. 10	Pa. 10	{ Pa. 100,000 Pa. 1,000,000 Pa. 10,000 }	none	First year	...	Pa. 10	
Raub Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited	150,000	£1	£1	{ £150,000 £1,500,000 £15,000 }	£4,371	\$1 per share 19th dividend	5 %	\$7.15 sales	
Oriental Consolidated Mining Co., Ltd.	500,000	G \$10	G \$10	{ G \$1,000,000 G \$10,000,000 G \$100,000 }	none	Final of Gold \$0.65 for 1909 in all G \$1.15	...	41/-	
DOCKS, WHARVES & GODOWNS.									
Panwick (Geo.) & Co., Limited	18,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$15,000 \$150,000 \$1,500 }	Dr. \$8,460	\$1.75 for year ending 31.12.06	...	\$10	
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$550	\$50	{ \$1,000,000 \$10,000,000 \$100,000 }	\$264,847	\$24 for 1909	4 1/2 %	\$524 sa. and b.	
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$1,000,000 \$10,000,000 \$100,000 }	\$138,785	Interim of \$1 for account 1909	...	\$40 buyers	
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	55,700	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 1,000,000 Tls. 10,000,000 Tls. 100,000 }	Tls. 6,261	Final of Tls. 5 making Tls. 6 in all for 1.9.10	6 1/2 %	Tls. 77	
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company, Limited	10,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 1,000,000 Tls. 10,000,000 Tls. 100,000 }	Tls. 9,222	Final of Tls. 4 making Tls. 7 for 1909	7 %	Tls. 119	
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS.									
Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd.	25,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 1,000,000 Tls. 10,000,000 Tls. 100,000 }	Tls. 4,314	Tls. 6 for year ending 29.2.09	5 1/2 %	Tls. 101 sellers	
Central Stores, Limited	50,123	\$15	\$15	{ \$1,000,000 \$10,000,000 \$100,000 }	\$24,041	\$1.20 on old and 60 cents on first new issue	6 %	\$16 buyers	
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	12,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$1,000,000 \$10,000,000 \$100,000 }	\$1,277	\$2.60 on old shares and 1.30 on new shares	4 %	\$104 sellers	
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100	\$100	{ \$1,000,000 \$10,000,000 \$100,000 }	\$27,974	Final of 3/- making 5/- for year end, 31.1.09	7 %	\$101 buyers	
Humphreys-Estate & Finance Company, Limited	150,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,000,000 \$10,000,000 \$100,000 }	\$5,471	45 cents for 1909	6 %	\$84 sellers	
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited	6,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$1,000,000 \$10,000,000 \$100,000 }	\$269	\$24 for 1909	8 1/2 %	\$32 buyers	
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited	78,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 1,000,000 Tls. 10,000,000 Tls. 100,000 }	Tls. 63,969	Interim of Tls. 3 for 1910	6 1/2 %	Tls. 109 sa. ex.	
Wai Poon Building Company, Limited	12,500	\$50	\$50	{ \$1,000,000 \$10,000,000 \$100,000 }	\$1,958	Final of \$2.80 making in all 3.80 per share for 1909	8 1/2 %	\$301 buyers	
COTTON MILLS.									
Ewo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd.	20,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 1,000,000 Tls. 10,000,000 Tls. 100,000 }	Tls. 10,991	Tls. 11 for year ending 31.10.09	8 1/2 %	Tls. 122 sellers	
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited	125,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,000,000 \$10,000,000 \$100,000 }	\$9,551	50 cents for year ending 31.7.08	8 %	\$44 buyers	
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	{ Tls. 1,000,000 Tls. 10,000,000 Tls. 100,000 }	Tls. 8,372	Tls. 7 1/2 for year ending 30.9.09	12 %	Tls. 574	
Loan-kung-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 1,000,000 Tls. 10,000,000 Tls. 100,000 }	Tls. 4,829	Tls. 6 for 1909	7 %	Tls. 70	
Sey Choo Cotton Spinning Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 1,000,000 Tls. 10,000,000 Tls. 100,000 }	Tls. 31,723	Tls. 25 for 1909	10 %	Tls. 240	
MISCELLANEOUS.									
Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	8,604	12/6	12/6	{ £1,500 £15,000 £150,000 }	£648	15 % per share for 1908	...	\$10 buyers	
China-Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	\$12	\$12	{ \$1,000,000 \$10,000,000 \$100,000 }	NIL	60 cents for 1909	6 %	\$94 sellers	
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	\$5	\$5	{ \$1,000,000 \$10,000,000 \$100,000 }	\$61,128	60 cents for year ended 28.2.06	...	\$1.40 sellers	
Do. Do. Social shares	50,000	\$1	\$1	{ \$1,000,000 \$10,000,000 \$100,000 }	\$2,600	80 cents for 1909	9 %	\$84 sellers	
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd.	125,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,000,000 \$10,000,000 \$100,000 }	\$1,000	\$1.20 for year ending 31.7.09	6 1/2 %	\$10 b. & 10 1/2 sa.	
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	40,000	\$7 1/2	\$6	{ \$1,000,000 \$10,000,000 \$100,000 }	\$1,893	Final of 40 cents making in all 75 cents per share for 1909	10 %	\$64 sellers	
Green Island Cement Company, Limited	400,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,000,000 \$10,000,000 \$100,000 }	\$4,390	14 per cent. viz. \$1.40 for 1909	12 %	\$14 buyers	
H. Price & Company, Limited	12,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,000,000 \$10,000,000 \$100,000 }	\$670	A dividend of \$1.20 per share and a bonus of 10 cents	6 %	\$194 buyers	
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	60,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,000,000 \$10,000,000 \$100,000 }	\$12,798	Final of \$8 for 1909	6 %	\$125 buyers	
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$1,000,000 \$10,000,000 \$100,000 }	\$9,176	Final of \$1 making in all \$2 for 1910	9 %	\$21	
Hongkong Roofs Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	60,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,000,000 \$10,000,000 \$100,000 }	Tls. 115,682	2nd interim dividend of Tls. 124 for 1910	5 %	Tls. 1,420 s.	
Matschappel, of Mij, Bosch, en Landbouwerij plantsoen in Langkat, Limited	25,000	Ga. 100	Ga. 100	{ Ga. 1,000,000 Ga. 10,000,000 Ga. 100,000 }	\$3,014	80 cents on fully paid shares and 8 cents on \$1 paid shares for year ending 30.4.10	5 1/2 %	\$14 sellers	
Peak Tramways Company, Limited	25,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,000,000 \$10,000,000 \$100,000 }	Pa. 18,640	None	...	\$1.60 a. & 1 1/2 sa.	
Peak Tramways Company (new)	50,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,000,000 \$10,000,000 \$100,000 }			...	\$10	
Philippine Company, Limited	75,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,000,000 \$10,000,000 \$100,000 }	Tls. 24,810	Final Tls. 5 making Tls. 8 for 1908	2 %	Tls. 170 sellers	
Shanghai-Sumai Tobacco Company, Limited	10,000	Tls. 20	Tls. 20	{ Tls. 1,000,000 Tls. 10,000,000 Tls. 100,000 }	Tls. 5,250	First year	...	\$20 sellers	
Societe des Pulpes et Papeteries du Tonkin	13,200	Benefit shares	25	{ none none none }	none	None	...	\$200 currency	
South China Morning Post, Limited	6,000	\$25	\$25	{ none none none }	Dr. \$11,090	None	...	\$25 buyers	
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	20,000	\$25	\$25	{ none none none }	\$27,86	10 % for year ending 31st May 1910	10 %	\$5 buyers	
Union Waterboat Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,000,000 \$10,000,000 \$100,000 }	none	60 cents for year ending 31.12.08	8 %	\$7	
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$5	{ \$1,000,000 \$10,000,000 \$100,000 }	\$44	60 cents per ord. share for year ending 31.5.09	5 %	\$114 sellers	
Watkins Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	{ none \$100,000 \$1,000,000 }	\$1,941	15 cents for 1909	11 %	\$3 sellers ex div	
Watson (A.S.) & Co., Limited	90,000	\$10	\$10	{ none \$100,000 \$1,000,000 }	\$2,018	None	...	\$7 sales & 6 1/2 b.	
William Powell, Limited	15,000	\$7	\$7	{ none none none }	\$781	None	...	\$1 sellers	

Intimations

COMPANIA GENERAL DE TABACOS

DE FILIPINAS

ESTABLISHED IN 1882 CAPITAL \$1,000,000.



"LA FLOR DE LA ISABELA."

High grade cigars manufactured with the best selected leaf grown in the estates of the Company.

SPECIAL BRANDS:

Pigtails, Vegueros Especiales, Regalia A Lopez, Regalia G Pereira, Favoritos A Lopez, Favoritos A Corroa, Perifoneos Especiales, Exquisitos, Reina Victoria, High Life, Londres Finos, Conchas Finas, and other Current Brands.

RETAILED IN ALL THE LEADING STORES.

BARETTO & CO.,
AGENTS.

Denmarks Pride

HEYMANS BUTTER

SIEMSEN & CO., Sole Agents.

49

Hotels.

RE-OPENED! RE-OPENED!!

BELLE VIEW HOTEL,

Telephone No. 907.

TO-DAY! TO-DAY!! TO-DAY!!!

7th July, 1910.

UNDER entirely New Management. This popular Seaside Resort has been completely reorganised and re-staffed and special arrangements made for the comfort of guests.

MEALS, AFTERNOON TEAS.

ICES! ICES!! ICES!!!

Served at all hours either in the Dining Rooms or on the spacious and Shady Lawn or Verandahs.

Only best Brands of Liquors stocked.

Residence Rates on application.

All cordially welcome.

W. GALLAGHER, Manager.

Hongkong, 7th July, 1910.

36

VIENNA CAFE COMPANY (1910)
LIMITED (RE-CONSTRUCTED),

QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.

A FIRST CLASS RESTAURANT

(TABLE D'HOTE OR A LA CARTE).

Afternoon Teas, Ices, Light Refreshments.

Specially selected Brands of Wines, Spirits, Beers, etc.

An extensive modern Bakery.

A French Chef.

Hongkong 22nd July, 1910.

1499

Intimations

A TOO STABLE.

LEIGHTON HILL ROAD.
(next to No. 1, Police Station).

HAS established a SHOEING FORGE at Leighton Hill Road where Horses and Ponies can be shod by EXPERIENCED SHANGHAI FARRIER by arrangement.

Shoeing of Horses and Ponies also undertaken at Kowloon on receipt of Owners' instructions.

PRICES:
At the Stables or anywhere in Hongkong, \$2 per animal.
At Kowloon, \$3 per animal.

A TOO STABLE.
Leighton Hill Road.
Hongkong, 2nd March, 1910.

LEE YEE

HAIR DRESSING SALOON.

HAS ALWAYS ON HAND

CIGARS, CIGARETTES

AND

TOILET REQUISITES

FOR SALE

14, D'ARLUE STREET, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 2nd September, 1910.